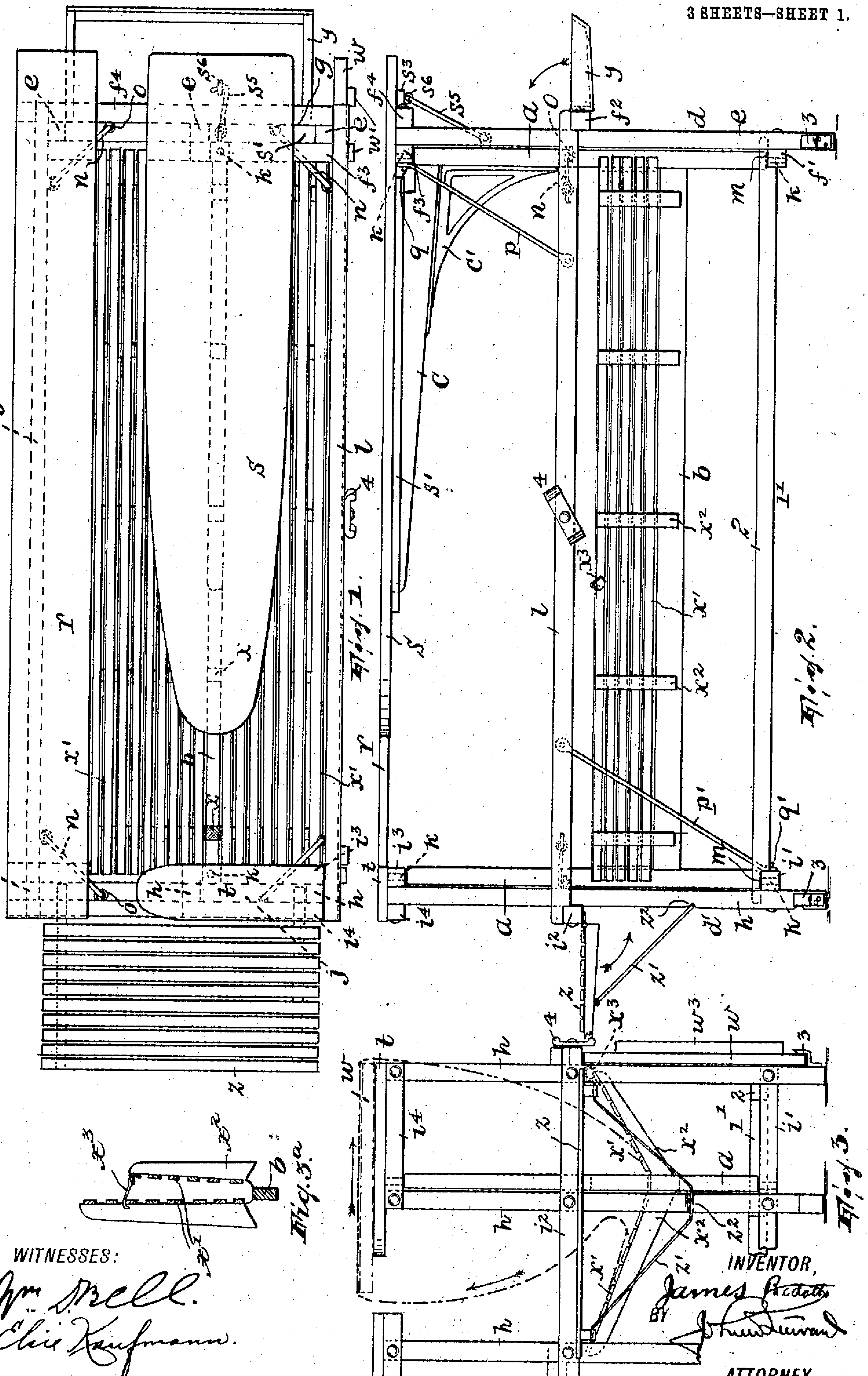
J. BEDOTTO.

IRONING TABLE AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1910.

965,856. Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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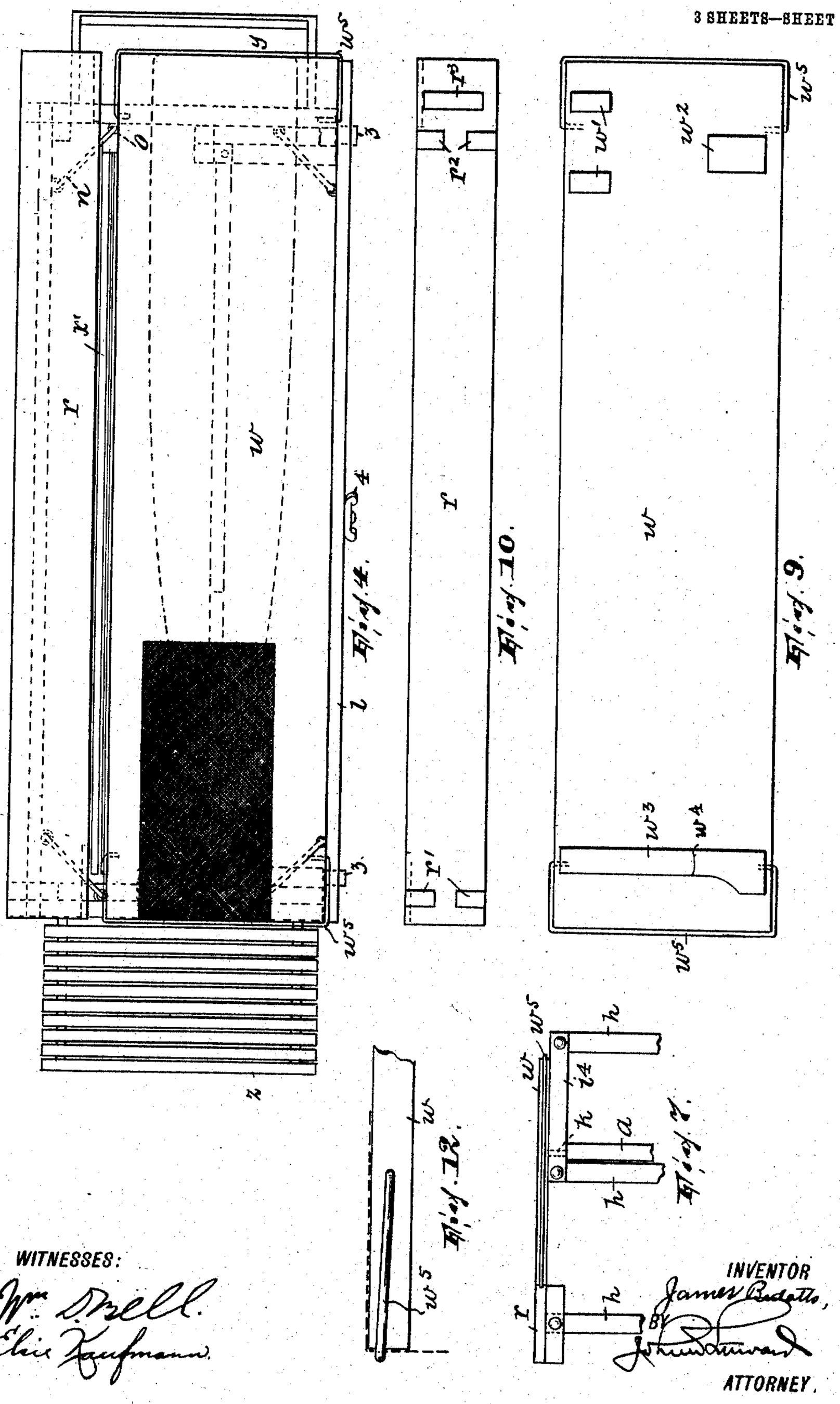

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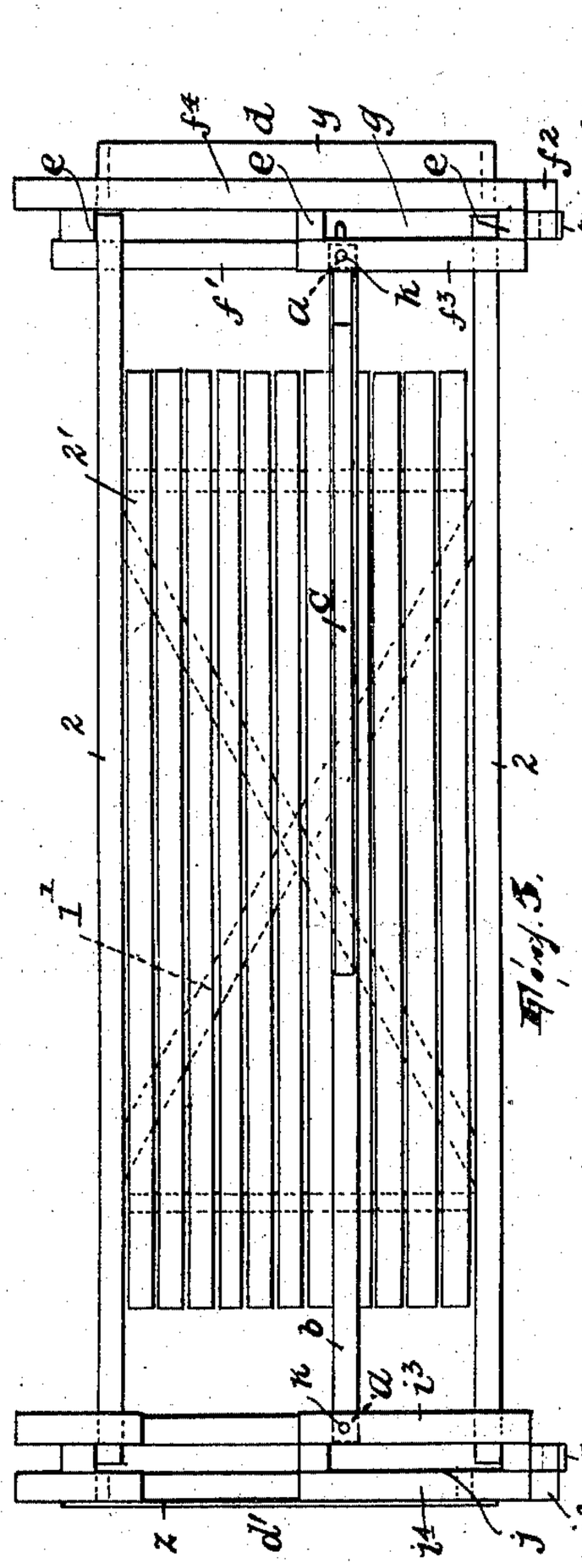

Fig. 5.

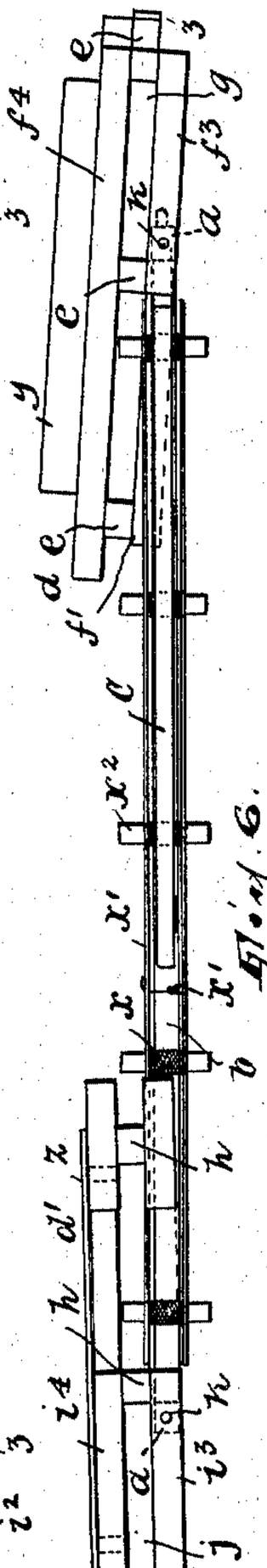

Fig. 6.

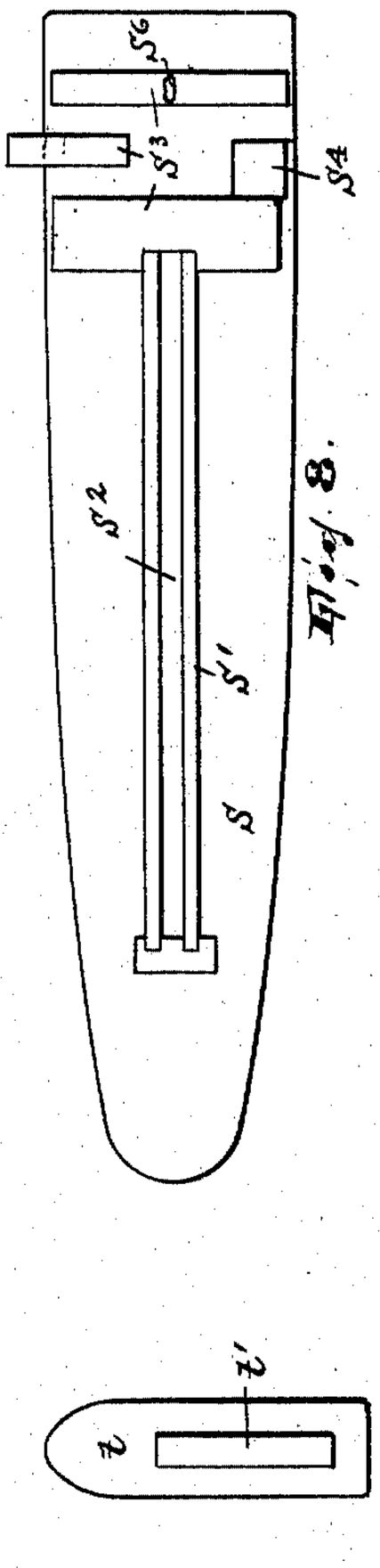

Fig. 8.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 16.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES BEDOTTO, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

IRONING-TABLE AND THE LIKE.

965,856. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Aug. 2, 1910.**

Application filed February 16, 1910. Serial No. 544,211.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES BEDOTTO, a citizen of the United States, residing in Paterson, Passaic county, New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Ironing-Tables and the Like; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to ironing tables and the like and it has for its object to provide a device of this kind which shall be useful in performing a large variety of operations, adapted to sustain in convenient reach the various implements of the workman and capable of being folded, in shipping, or when not in use, into compact form.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view; Fig. 2 a side view; Fig. 3 a left-hand end view; Fig. 3ª is a sectional view showing certain rack members folded and means for holding them in their folded relation; Fig. 4 a plan view, showing a certain table board in the working position; Fig. 5 is a plan view of the main structure in extended arrangement; Fig. 6 is a similar view of said structure, folded; Fig. 7 is a fragmentary end elevation, showing the table board disposed edge to edge with the shelf; Figs. 8, 9, 10 and 11 are underneath plan views of the ironing board, table board, shelf and sleeve board; Fig. 12 is a fragmentary edge-view of the table-board, showing the means for holding the cloth; Figs. 13 and 14 are side views, and, Figs. 15 and 16 are plan views, respectively, of two attachments which may be used in place of the sleeve board.

Describing, first, the main supporting structure, a designates two standards which are connected by the horizontal bar b, one of the standards having attached to it a support c which projects toward the other standard.

d and d' are uprights which form the ends of the main supporting structure. The upright d comprises three vertical bars e and four horizontal bars f', f^2, f^3 and f^4.

The bar f' is disposed against the inner faces of the three bars e and secures together their lower ends; the bar f^2 is disposed against the outer faces of the three bars e and secures them together in a plane about half-way of the height thereof; the bar f^3 is disposed against the inner faces of the two nearer bars e in Figs. 1 and 2 and secures together their top portions; and the bar f^4 is disposed against the outer faces of the three bars e, securing them together and forming with bar f^3 and the two nearer bars e in Figs. 1 and 2 a space g.

The upright d' is composed of three vertical bars h and bars i', i^2, i^3 and i^4 all formed and arranged relatively to each other and to the bars h the same as the bars f', f^2, f^3 and f^4 are arranged with respect to each other and to the bars e, except that bars i^3 and i^4 are short, that is, only extend far enough to connect the two nearer bars h in Figs. 1 and 2. j is the space (corresponding to g) formed by the bars h, i^3 and i^4.

The standards a carry pivots k at their upper and lower ends fitted into the bars f', f^3 and i' and i^3; thus the uprights d and d' may be folded into substantially flatwise relation to the structure comprising bars a and b, as shown in Fig. 6.

To retain the supporting structure in the extended arrangement shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, a horizontal strip l is arranged to rest upon the ends of the bars f^2 and i^2, there being one such strip at each side of the table; the bars f^2 and i^2 protrude so as to receive the strip, and the strip is notched, as at m, to receive the ends of the bars f^2 and i^2 (Fig. 2). To give additional stability to the supporting structure, when extended, hooks n may be attached to the strips l and engaged in eyes o on the bars f^2 and i^2; for the same purpose a strut p is pivoted to each bar l, being adapted to be hooked over a headless pin q on bar f^3, while a similar strut p' is also pivoted to each bar l, being adapted to be hooked over a headless pin q' on the bar i'. When the bar l is removed, the struts may be moved into folded relation thereto.

At the back of the table, supported by the uprights d and d', is a shelf r on which may rest the irons and other implements more or less in constant use.

On its under side, at one end it has the two spaced cleats r' adapted to receive between them the upper end of the rear bar h. At the other end it has spaced cleats r^2

adapted to receive between them the rear bar *e*, also a cleat r^3 between which and the cleats r^2 is received the bar f^4. These cleats therefore keep the shelf against movement laterally in any direction, while they allow its ready removal. The shelf *r* is usually in place when the device is in use. *s* is an ironing board which rests upon the support *c*. It has projecting strips *s'* on its under side forming an elongated groove s^2 receiving the support *c;* at its right-hand end in Figs. 1 and 2 and on the under side thereof it has the three spaced cleats s^3 adapted to assume an alternated relation with the bars f^3 and f^4 to prevent endwise movement of the board, the middle cleat s^3 fitting the space *g* and preventing forward and back movement of the board, and a cleat s^4 cooperating in holding the board in position by bearing against the rear faces of the intermediate bar *e* and the short inner bar f^3.

When the ironing board is in place, it leaves a space between itself and the shelf, as well as between itself and the vertical plane of the nearer strip *l*, so that the goods being ironed may fall conveniently either at the back or front of it.

s^5 is a hook pivoted to the standard *a* and adapted to engage an eye s^6 on the projecting right hand end of the ironing board, coöperating with support *c* to withstand the pressure on the board.

t is the sleeve board, the same being carried by the upright *d';* it has a cleat *t'* on the under side thereof adapted to fit the recess *j*. It also is spaced from the shelf *r*. Figs. 13 to 16 show other attachments, *u* and *v*, which may be employed in the stead of the sleeve board *t;* various forms of such attachments may be used, as will be understood, to suit the different kinds or parts of garments which may require to be ironed.

w designates the table board. On its under side it has two spaced cleats *w'* adapted to receive between them the bars f^3 and f^4 and another cleat w^2 adapted to occupy the angular space formed by the bars f^4 and f^3 and middle bar *e*, said cleats, and another cleat w^3 at the opposite end of the bar, serving to keep it against movement in any lateral direction when resting upon the uprights *d* and *d'*. At this time it may stand either in spaced relation to the shelf *r* or in contact therewith (Fig. 7), or the board may be placed upon the ironing board, its cleats *w'* and w^2 supporting it thereon while its left-hand end in Fig. 4 rests on the sleeve board, the cleat w^3 having a recess w^4 to fit the sleeve board.

w^5 designates wire clips pivoted to the table board *w* and adapted to coöperate with opposed edges thereof to clamp the goods thereto.

In order to support the goods being ironed from falling into contact with the floor, a folding rack is arranged so as to be supported by the bar *b*. Flexible straps *x* are secured on the upper side of this bar, affording hinges for two rack members *x'* having projections x^2 which, in the open position of the rack engage the opposite sides of the bar *b* to support said members. The goods may be placed in this rack, extended over the ironing board or table board between it and the shelf, and then returned to the rack as fast as it is ironed (Fig. 3). When this rack is folded it may be retained in that arrangement by a hook x^3 pivoted on one of its members and adapted to engage the other, the portion *c'* of the support *c* projecting between the rack members and retaining them from falling sidewise bodily.

y is a folding receptacle pivotally attached to the bar f^2 and arranged to fold upwardly; *z* is a folding grate pivotally attached to the bar i^2 and arranged to fold downwardly, being supported when in its extended position by the pivoted leg *z'* which engages in a notch z^2 in the middle bar *h*. The receptacle *y* is adapted for receiving the smaller and lighter implements, such as the sponge, chalk, scissors, etc., while the grate *z* serves to support the goods being ironed on the sleeve board *t*.

To give further stability to the supporting structure and afford a temporary support for cloth or other articles I provide a frame 1' whose front and rear bars 2 rest at their ends on the bars *f'* and *i'*, being notched to receive them, and on this frame is placed a grate 2'.

When not in use, the table board may be fitted to the rests 3 at the front of the structure, being removably held in place by the button 4 on strip *l*.

In folding the device, the shelf and other attachments, such as the ironing board, table board, sleeve-board, etc., and frame 1' are removed. Struts *p* and *p'* are then disengaged from the pins *q* and *q'*, and hooks *n* disconnected from their eyes. The rack members *x'* and receptacle *y* and grate *z* being folded, the uprights *d* and *d'* are turned on their pivots *k* into the positions shown in Fig. 6. The supporting structure is then in compact form and when the detached parts are laid flatwise against the same little space is required for its accommodation.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. The combination of parallel uprights, a vertical standard pivoted on a vertical axis in each upright, a bar rigidly connecting the standards together, removable bars extending from one upright to the other and engaged with both of them one on one side and the other on the other side of the first bar, a strut rigidly connecting the upper portion of one upright with each removable

bar, and another strut rigidly connecting the lower portion of the other upright with each removable bar, said bars serving to retain the uprights against pivotal movement, substantially as described.

2. The combination of parallel uprights, a vertical standard pivoted on a vertical axis in each upright, means for rigidly connecting the standards together, a support projecting from one standard toward but not to the other, an ironing board carried by said support and standing clear of the standard toward which said support projects, removable bars extending from one upright to the other and engaged with both of them one on one side and the other on the other side of the means for rigidly connecting the standards together, a strut rigidly connecting the upper portion of one upright with each removable bar and another strut rigidly connecting the lower portion of the other upright with each removable bar, substantially as described.

3. The combination of parallel relatively wide uprights, a vertical standard pivoted on a vertical axis in each upright, a bar rigidly connecting the standards together, and means for securing the said uprights against pivotal movement with respect to the standards comprising a substantially rectangular support carried by and fitting between the uprights, and approximating the same in width and bearing against the outermost lateral portions of the uprights, substantially as described.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of February, 1910.

JAMES BEDOTTO.

Witnesses:
JOHN W. LUMOND,
WM. D. BELL.